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POETRY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

TIME'S FESTIVAL.

Old Time once held a festival
To bless the opening year,
The feast he spread was free to all,
From lowly hut, from lordly hall,
He bade his guests appear,
But for useful thrift he has long been famed—
So lest his revel might be blamed
For luxury and art,
The only requisite he named
Was to come with a *happy heart*.

Who gathered to that scene of mirth
With joy's benignant brow?
Time looked for none of the mighty of earth—
The potentates of lofty birth,
Before whom nations bow—
He knew that crowns had thorns of care—
But the smiling courtier—came he there?
Or fashions' brilliant throng?
The proud, the brave, the rich, the fair?
The lords of wit and song.

When time had scanned the number o'er
That came to share his feast,
'Tis said, he declared that never more
Would he hold his court on the old world's shore
Or bid a titled guest—
So we opine they would not join,
Where the *happy ones* were sure to shine;
And then his brightest days,
Full on Freedom's mighty shrine
Time turned their glorious rays.

And thus Columbia was ordained
The home of the *happy hearted*;
Not here the soul in seeming chained—
Not here the smile by flattery feigned—
Not here is true-love marted—
But life's bright path is free to all,
Yet should Time hold a festival
To bless the coming year,
And only bid the *happy* call—
Who, think you, would appear?—CORNELIA.

THE MINIATURE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS, ESQ.

William was holding in his hand
The likeness of his wife—
Fresh, as if touched by fairy wand,
With beauty, grace, and life.
He almost thought it spoke—he gazed
Upon the treasure still—
Absorbed, delighted, and amazed
To view the artist's skill.

"This picture is *thyself*, dear Jane!
'Tis drawn to nature true—
I've kissed it o'er and o'er again,
It is so much like you."
"And [illegible] t kiss you back, my dear?"
"Wh[illegible]—no—my love," smiled he.
"Then, William, it is very clear,
'Tis not at all like me!"

REFLECTOR.

THE MAJESTY OF GOD.

Nothing is more difficult than to endeavor to form such ideas of God as are in any degree worthy of his greatness and majesty. It is as impossible for us to comprehend him perfectly, as it would be to hold the sea in the hollow of our hand, and compass the heavens with a pen. Of God, it may be justly said, he is both well known to, and concealed from us. He is very nigh, and yet infinitely beyond us—well known and very nigh in respect to his being, and infinitely, distant and hidden in respect to his nature, perfection, and purposes— And on this very account it is our duty to endeavor to know his greatness, as it is necessary that we should form those sentiments of veneration, for they are his due. To assist our weakness in this respect, let us compare him with what men esteem and admire most, and we shall see that God is infinitely above all.

We admire the power of kings, and we are filled with astonishment when we find they have conquered vast empires—taken cities and fortresses—erected superb buildings—and have been the means of the happiness or misery of whole nations. But if we are struck with the powers of man, who is but dust and ashes, the greater part of whose exploits is due to other agents, how shall we admire the power of God, who has founded the earth and formed the heavens, who holds the sun in his hand, and upholds the immense fabric of the universe by the word of his power! We are, with reason astonished at the heat of the sun, the impetuosity of the winds—the roaring of the sea, the peals of thunder, and the inconceivable rapidity of the lightning; but it is God who lights up the solar fire, who thunders in the clouds, makes the winds his messengers, the flames of fire his ministers, and who raises and calms the waves of the sea.

We justly respect those who have distinguished themselves by the extent of their knowledge; but what is the knowledge that the whole human understanding can acquire, in comparison to the wisdom of that august Being before whom all is uncovered and all known—who counts the stars of heaven, and numbers the sands of the sea—knows the path of every drop that fall from the atmosphere—and who, with one look, beholds the past, the present, and the future, in the present moment! How much wisdom shines in the construction of the universe, in the revolution of the planets, in the arrangement of our globe—and in the smallest flower? They are so many masterpieces, which infinitely surpass the most magnificent and most perfect work of man.

We are dazzled with the splendor of riches, we admire the palaces of kings, the magnificence of their furniture, the pomp of their clothing, the beauty of their apartments, and the abundance of gold, silver, the precious stones which shine on every side, but how little is all this compared with the riches of the Lord our God, whose throne is in the heavens, & whose footstool is the earth! The heavens are his, and the earth also; the habitable world and all that dwell therein. He has fitted up dwellings for all creatures he has established stores for all men, and all animals—he causes grass to grow for cattle, and corn for the service of man. All that is useful and excellent in the world is drawn from his treasures. Life, health, riches, glory,—happiness, every thing that can constitute the good of his creatures—all are in his hands, and he distributes them according to his good pleasure.

We respect the great men of the earth when they command a multitude of subjects, and reign over many countries;—but what is that spot which is subject to them, in comparison with the empire of the universe, of which our globe is but a small province, which extends over all the heavenly bodies and their inhabitants! How great must that master be who has all monarchs of the universe for his servants, and who beholds around his throne the cherubim and seraphim ever ready to fly and execute his orders!

We judge of the greatness of men by their actions. We celebrate kings who have built cities and palaces, who have governed their estates well, and who have successfully accomplished great designs. But how astonishing are the works of the Most High! How wonderful the creation of the immense universe—the preservation of so many creatures, the wise and beautiful government of innumerable worlds, the redemption of the human race, the punishment of the wicked, and the recompense of the good.

Who is like unto the O Lord! Thou art great, thy name is great, and thy works proclaim thy grandeur! Nothing can be imagined equal to the greatness of our God. Should not a religious reverence ever possess our souls at the thought of the presense of the Ruler of the world, the Lord, who encompasses all our paths! The brightness of the stars is absorbed by the presense of the sun. Thus all the glory, all the knowledge, all the power, and all the riches of the world vanish when compared with the glory and majesty of God. The soul exults and is enabled in meditating on the greatness of the Most High. Such sublime meditations delightfully exercise all our spiritual faculties—we are filled with reverence, admiration, and joy, when, in a holy transport, we represent to our minds, the Being of beings, the Eternal, Almighty, Infinite! Can we help exclaiming with exstacy, The Lord he is God! The Lord he is God! Give glory to him forever and ever.

THE BIBLE.

The following is an account of the number of books, chapters, verses, words and letters, in the Old and New Testaments:—

OLD TESTAMENT.

Number of	Books	39
	Chapters	929
	Verses	23,214
	Words	592,439
	Letters	2,728, 100

The middle Book is Proverbs.

The middle Chapter is Job, xxix.

The middle Verse would be in Chronicles, xx, 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 16, if their were a verse less.

The word AND occurs 35,543 times.

The word JEHOVAH occurs 6,855 times.

The shortest verse is I Chronicles 1 25.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th of the II Kings, and 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of	Books	27
	Chapters	260
	Verse	7959
	Words	181,258
	Letters	833,380

The middle book is II Thessalonians.

The middle Chapter is Romans XIII. if there were a chapter less.

The middle verse is Acts XVII, 17.

The shortest verse is John XI. 35.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of	Books	66
	Chapters	1,189
	Verses	31,173
	Words	773,697
	Letters	3,566,480

The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is Psalm CXVIII, 8.

The calculator is said to have had *three years* of his life occupied in forming this table!

Never give counsel when it is not asked of you; especially to those who are incapable of appreciating it.

MISCELLANY.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

BEING A LEAF FROM THE JOURNAL OF ABSALOM ALLEN.

"It will never do, Jedediah," said my uncle Obed Allen to my younger brother—it will never do—this flirting with all the young girls, and trifling with their guileless affections!"

My brother Jedediah was a handsome young fellow. He had a fine person,—when his Sunday clothes were on—a clear black eye, and red cheeks—He wore a pair of whiskers at eighteen.—During his vacations, our village girls were all in a tumult. All were anxious to have the honor of his attentions—and many an eye has closed, with a tear under its lid, after waiting the whole evening at the window, with the expectation of seeing Jedediah ride up to the horseblock.

He saw their sly glances at him, as he stood on a Sunday in the gallery at church and led the choir. He knew they tho't him handsome—that he was admired—and he was fool enough to be flattered by such things. His vanity grew, at last, to be his ruling passion, and he thought the party tedious where half the eyes in the room were not directed towards him.

He spent his vacations wholly with the girls—riding with one, walking with another and "setting up" with another.—He made declarations in a garland of flowers, and expressed his adoration to every bright eye in the village, with a banquet of the sweetest and freshest rosebuds he could gather. As long as their admiration had the charm of novelty, he was all devotion—but when that was gone he flew away, like a surfeited bee, to some fresher flower.

At the time uncle Obed addressed him as I have stated, we were sitting at the breakfast table. Jedediah had just returned from a walk among the hills, with Isabel Johnson, one of the sweetest girls of our village. As he came into the room, he snapt the dew out of his whiskers with high glee, and sung out at the top of his voice—"I say, Absalom," said he, "that Bell Johnson is not to be sneezed at on a damp day. She's a real cauliflower. What a foot she's got—Did'st ever see her dance, uncle Obed? You'd think her the shadow of a gossamar, she is so light. Ah, Absalom, my boy, such a tramp as we have had!—Such flowers as we have gathered! Faith, every time she trod her little hoof upon the violets, there came up such a cloud of perfume, you would have thought Madam Flora was lighting up every one of her incense burning altars. But hark ye!—We stopped a while upon the brink of the ledge on old chesnut hill, and looked down upon the waters as it tumbled over the mill dam. Bell gazed at it, as if she saw ten thousand little maids dancing minutes upon the bubbles. While she was looking, I took her little paw, so—then I squeezed it gently so—and whispered in her ear, so But, uncle Obed, *Mum's* the word—* * * * Bell & I knows who's who!"

It was then uncle Obed spoke. "It won't do Jedediah," said he, and his voice croaked with emotion as he spoke; "it won't do I say! All this may be, it's strawberries and cream," to such a crazy pate as yours. It may be fine fun to win the heart of such an innocent being as Bell Johnson, just to throw it away again, like a wormless orange after you have squeezed the juice out. But mark my words Jedediah. I have seen more days than you, and observed somewhat of the ways by which Providence brings his righteous ends about. Justice is sure of foot, Jedediah, though slow—mark that. And for every idle word and deed of yours, there will be a day of account here or elsewhere. It is true I have seen some precious scoundrels in my day die quietly in their beds, who deserved to die at the end of the halter.—And the preacher says, 'there is one event to all, both the righteous and the wicked.' But, observe, my pretty fellow, I never knew a graceless rogue that trifled with a woman's affections,—who did not, ever after, find a bitter curse in his cup. Judgement follows hard upon such misdeeds. I believe there is a special woe denounced upon the wretch—and he might as well attempt to fly into the regions of infinite space, as to try to escape it.

Leave of these wicked ways then, Jedediah, if you would prosper. If you would live to lie down without dreaming of fire and brimstone, or would die without hearing the wail of a broken hearted one knelling in your ears. But let this motto be your guide when you go among the sweet innocent flowers whom God has raised up here.

"Never excite expections you do not intend to gratify."

Here unkle Obed's voice grew husky. He took a long and deep draught from his mug of cider, and then rose from the table and walked out of the room.

As he closed the door behind him,—Jedediah drew a long breath, looked at me, half mad and half ashamed, and then contemptuously whistled *w h e w!!!*

My foolish brother continued to flirt with Isabel, until her whole being was locked up in his. Her friends cautioned her in vain—she was blind to the suggestions of her better judgment. At length, when he had completely triumphed over her gentle heart, he left her and sought some other sweet flower to blight as he has done this.

Isabel bore his coldness awhile with apparant indifference. But the lustre gradually left her eye, her cheeks grew pale and thin, and her fine red lips took a death like purple hue. She murmured not against him. She complained to no one. Her friends observed that she mingled more with the pious, and less with the gay. It was evident, however, that the machinery of her existence was gradually running down; and every day was expected to bring some story of her sickness or death. At length she almost shunned society, and spent her time, when the weather would permit,—in wandering among the hills and the forests.

One evening of a pleasant day which she had spent away from home in this manner, her parents observed that she did not return at her usual hour. They became alarmed, and rousing a party of their neighbors, they went in pursuit of her. They traversed the forest and thicket for a long while in vain. They shouted her name through the deep glens and blew their horns from the tops of the hills. But echo alone replied.

At length, about midnight, one of the party on his return, discovered her on the edge of a high ledge of rocks, seated at the foot of an old beach, which hung over the precipice. He called on her as soon as he discovered her. She returned no answer. He thought she might be asleep, and he clambered up the rocks to where she sat. He called again, and louder; but she answered not. Then he touched her shoulder, and gently shook her, and started back with horror. *She was dead*—cold and stiff;—though, as she sat, she looked more like one enjoying a quiet slumber: Her left arm rested on the trunk of the tree and the fingers of her right hand were laid upon the letters of my brother's name,—cut into the smooth bark. It seemed as if she had been trying to trace them out in the dark. Doubtless such was the fact, and that her broken spirit had passed away while busied in this strange but natural effort.

She was buried in the village church yard, the next day, without any parade. For the story of her life and death becoming one of the traditions of the place, and the stranger may hear it told by any one of the villagers, should he chance to ask whose neat white marble monument it is which stands in the corner of the yard with a strangely quaint device sculptured upon it. Our school master had been a rejected lover of Isabel's, and he procured the artist who executed her monument, to carve upon it an emblem of his own devising. It consisted simply of her name in beautiful German capitals, under which there was a drooping white lily, in full bloom, around whose stock, a small adder had coiled himself, his head thrust into the cup of the flower, as if he were sucking away the life juice of the lovely plant. This was her only epitaph. No one, who knew her story, could be at a loss, as to the design.

POLISH STANDARDS.

The following description of the two Standards about to be forwarded to the Poles by the young men of Boston, appears in the Boston Courier of last Saturday. *Essex Gazette.*

One of the Standards is of Blue Silk, and the other of White; the Staffs are of bird's eye maple, highly polished, mounted, the one by a gold Eagle, and the other by a Battle Axe of blue steel; the tassels have a very rich appearance, being wrought from pure gold.

The Blue Standard bears an original design by Hubbard, intended for an allegorical representation of the insurrection in Poland; one of the Youths of Poland, in the dress of a Polish Lancer, is seen standing upon the rock of liberty, with a tri-colored flag, having wounded the Dragon of oppression, and thrown down his sword, in the attitude of receiving a sword from the Angel of Liberty, who appears in the clouds, amid a blaze of glory; in the back ground is pictured the storm and fury incident to revolutions, with lightning bursting from the clouds and smiting the Dragon. At the top of the picture appears the Bird of Liberty, bearing a parchment, with the dates descriptive of the revolutions in Poland and America. Encircled are shields of marble, with the names of the heroes of the present contest inscribed. The upper scrawl contains the words "Deo adjuranta timondum," (when God assists there is nothing to fear.) "A token of admiration to the heroes who revived their country's glory." On the opposite side the main subject is Washington passing the Deleware, amidst the "snow, sleet and rain," which characterized that memorable and daring achievement, so conducing tothe success of our own revolution—the descriptive motto, "Paribus auspicis par sit fortuna," (your cause the same, may your success be the same.) This picture is enclosed by a laurel wreath, forming a broad massive border, connected by the chain of union. At the top appears the Polish Eagle bearing the arms of Poland from which are suspended medallion portraits of Kosciusko, Washington and Lafayette, surrounded by the banners of their respective nations. The inscription below—"To the brave sons of Poland from the Young Men of Boston."

The White Standard (an original design of Hubbard) represents the Goddess of Liberty in her car, with the wand of Liberty, by which she appears to be guiding the star of Freedom to the east, the whole design corresponding with the motto seen floating with the clouds, "Afflictis sidus amicum," (A star of Hope to the persecuted.) The car is drawn by the three Eagles of Poland, America and France—the nationality indicated by the color of the traces attached to the car, forming likewise, by, an accidental coincidence, the celebrated tri-color. On the opposite side is depicted the "Dernier trait de courage du Joseph Poniatowski," in a battle piece, after the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 19, 1813, wherein that Prince having raised an army of Poles at his own expense, termed the Polish Legion, is covering the retreat of Napoleon, after his passage thro' Warsaw. The Eagle above, in a halo of glory, is seen bearing the two standards, with the national mottos of Poland and America, united with the last exclamation of the brave Prince, "Il vaut mieux mourir avec honneur que de se rendre," (Gentlemen, it is better to die with honor than to surrender.) The picture is surrounded with shields, bearing the names of the revolutionary heroes intermingled, of Poland and America. On the scroll which forms the base of the ornaments, is inscribed, "Presented by the Young Men of Boston, U. S. A. to the heroic Poles, Anno Domini, 1831."

ANOTHER GLASS AND THEN.

A parson having been appointed to preach before his Majesty's commissions at Edinburg, the Earl of Airly thought it would be a good joke to get him drunk, so as to incapacitate him. Accordingly on the day before the sermon was to be preached, his lordship invited the man of God to dinner, and plied the bottle as hard as he could. Notwithstanding all the entreaties of the preacher, he could not get away till long past midnight.—When he reminded my lord that he was to preach next day, and had not composed a word of his sermon, the answer constantly was, "Well, *another glass and then!*" Being however, such a divine as the one described by Thompson, he at length laid the noble lord under the table and walked off.

He appeared in his place at church, when Lord Airly and a number of other noblemen and gentlemen attended the lord high commissioner. His text was, "The wicked shall be punished, and that right early," which he took care to repeat often enough in the midst of his discourse, accompanied always with a motion of his fist, showing that he did not forget the trick attempted the preceding evening. It was then, as it still is in the Scotch churches a custom for the clerk, or precentor, as he is there called, to set up a half hour sand glass to warn the preacher when it was time to give over. Our doctor was no more sparing of his oratory, than Lord Airly had, on the preceeding evening, been of his wine; whenever the precentor looked up to admonish him that the glass was near out, he coolly told him, loud enough for Lord Airly to hear,—"*Another glass and then.*"

Highland notion of Toothbrushes.—A family in Edinburgh, not keeping a footman, engaged a Highlander to serve them during a visit from a man of fashion. Dinner having waited an unreasonable time one day for the guest, Duncan was sent into his room to inform him that it was on the table. But he not coming, Duncan was sent again; still they waited, and the lady at last said to the man' "What can the gentleman be doing?" "Please ye, Madam," said Duncan, "the gentleman was only sharpening his teeth."

ORDONNANCE ROYALE.—The following is one of the many curious ordinances of Catharine Alexowena, for regulating assemblies in Russia, and which we specially recommend to the notice of all tippling dowagers of modern days, "VIII No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatever, nor shall gentlemen be drunk before nine."

FOREIGN NEWS.

EXPRESS FROM BRUSSELS.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

We have received Belgian papers and private letters to the date of yesterday.—They bring the mortifying intelligence of fresh advantages obtained by the Dutch over the Belgians, and under circumstances which go to compromise forever Belgian honor. Even the King's personal safety seems to have been endangered. But for the French army, whose presence these brave patriots so loudly protested against some days ago, the would now have been in possession of their capital.

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE SHELDT—HIS MAJESTY AT MALINES.

BRUSSELS—Friday, August 12–This city was in a most dreadful state of agitation this morning. The Dutch having advanced within eight miles of Brussels, the drums at an early hour beat to arms, and the inhabitants were flying in every direction. It appears that this morning about 2 o'clock, the Dutch formed themselves in line of battle, and at 4 o'clock attacked the Belgic army near Louvain. The Dutch opened upon them in three columns, and commenced firing in every direction; the Belgians *instantly took to flight*, and the greatest disorder reigned amongst them; they threw away their arms and caps, and tried to outdo each other in running; by 6 o'clock the field of battle was clear, and the Dutch masters of the whole of Belgium; the greater part of the Belgic army threw themselves into Louvain. I do not believe there has been many either killed or wounded. Their conduct is disgraceful, yet one is almost inclined to pity them; they have but few officers, and those they have were the first to fly. Had they not been in the habit of bragging most intolerably, and setting the whole of Europe at defiance, they would doubtless have received assistance; but they spurned the Dutch, and browbeat every other nation. I think the peace of Europe more likely to be preserved now than it would have been had the Belgians been victorious.

His Majesty left Louvain by the Brussels gate (all the others being guarded by the Dutch,) about eleven o'clock, with a small detachment of Lancers, and crossed the country to Melines. Within five minutes of his Majesty's leaving the high road near this city, a regiment of Dutch Cairassiers took possession of the Chausee; the King could hardly have been out of sight. The Dutch then advanced to Corteuburg, about 8 miles from Brussels, and took possession of the whole of the heights extending to within a league of Terueren.

The French troops who have been lying at Halle and Waterloo entered Brussels, with the two Princes, about 2 o'clock. The enthusiasm with which they were received nearly equalled the reception of Leopold. Marshall Gerard arrived in the morning, and was greeted with every exclamation of joy. The Belgians have to thank the French for the safety of Brussels—the Dutch could have entered it when they pleased. The number of French in this city is about 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Very early this morning General Belliard proceeded to the head quarters of the Duke of Saxe Weimer, and remained with him a considerable time. The Duke ceased opperation after the inter view with the General. In the course of the day the General made known to the Prince of Orange that should he fire a single shot on Louvain, it would be considered by the Five Powers as a declaration of war, but more particularly France.

Lord W. Russell, the aid-de-camp of the Prince of Orange, and two French officers, left this evening for head quarters of his Royal Highness.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—We are again in a state of alarm. It is said the Dutch are moving towards Brussells. The Civic guard are marching to the gates, and fresh cannon have been sent for their protection. I have just been on the heights. I cannot perceive any difference in the position of the Dutch. All the most respectable families have left us, and there is not a bed to be got in any of the villages or towns between this and the frontiers of France.

NEWS BY THE ALABAMA, STILL LATER.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland are more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Schrzynecki has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amicable convention with Gen. Girard,—who, with his army will accompany them to the frontiers.

It had been reported in Paris that a duel had been fought between Gen Sebastiani and Gen. Lamarque. It did not however, take place, although we collect from our papers, that there had been some probability of one.

The Minister of War announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops,—and give time to the Belgian to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevails in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole againstthe Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Commander-in-Chief Schrzynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining in the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which was manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evaucated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July.—Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our destinies. The treason of General Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshall Paskewitsch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo. Schrzynecki, and in the dangerous conjectures in which we found ourselves,—recourse was had to a grand council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet, representing each palateorate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo who owes his rank to the developement of his ideas on the Campaign had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secrets the members of the Grand Council that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members after having sworn to observe secresy, on which the hope of Poland depend, separated full of hope. The army well disciplined and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representative of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our success for eight months past are sufficent guarantees to her for our future conduct.

Brussels, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night.—The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

We must do justice to all parties.—The Prince of Orange has conducted with wisdom and prudence this Campaign, which he might have terminated in fifteen days by the complete occupation of Belgium. And now, there is a certain nobleness in his retreat before the French army, which, be it observed has not been in consequence of the inferiority of his forces or of fear,) the Dutch army being able to meet the fifty thousand men commanded by Gen. Gerard,) but only from a spirit of moderation that does honor to the Prince of Orange and his father. What I now say, is what is said by General Belliard, who has an opportunity of observing every thing closely, and by Marshall Gerard himself,—notwithstanding the desire he had to measure his strength with the Hollanders.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and th civic guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps; he is will disposed to do it, for he has had an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him. Will it be believed that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange to open the way for Mr Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the conditions of the armistic, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of M. Belliard, appears to be, to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately, all the Belgian territory,—including the citadel at Antwerp, to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand Flanders. These are the intentions of France; but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be expected to accede to if belaten.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers which arrived this morning contain a long and interesting report of the discussion of the Chamber of Deputies on the address, with the speech of M. Casimer Perrier. At present we shall refrain from any comment upon it, except as to Poland. M. Casimer Perrier admits that it is not his intention to recognize the independence of Poland, to take any other step in its behalf than negociation, and yet he pretends—whilst he assures the parties who have disregarded all negociation, on this point, that they have nothing to fear from continued refusal and contempt—that the mode of intervention which he adopts will be productive of benefit to the Poles. This is really absurd. We commend M. Casimer Perrier for his attempt to preserve peace—we agree with him in opinion that France can hardly be required to act alone; but how childish it is to tell the enslavers of Poland that no bad consequences can result to them from their refusal to do what the French Government recommends.—M. Perrier might negociate till doomsday after such an admission, and still negociate in vain. On this subject he will find the people of France stronger than the Government, and we, therefore, recommend to the Emperor of Russia to reflect that M. Perrier is not France. The motives of the minister are good—his views, generally speaking, if not exactly generous, are wise; but if Russia and Prussia would preserve peace, they will consider that the friends of Poland in France are as ninety-nine to one,—and that to persist in the contest against Polish freedom is to create a commotion in France fatal to the peace of Europe,—and much more destructive to their interest than the loss of absolute dominion over a brave and suffering people.

The French funds do not appear to have risen much on the pacific speech of M. PERRIER, although "The Charter and Peace" have been the rallying words at the *Bourse*. The five per Cents, are at 85f. 75c., and the Three per Cents 53f 70c.

Courier 13th evening.

PARIS, 16th.—The session of the Chambers of Deputies, yesterday presented an afflicting spectacle to the world.—It appeared to be transformed in t an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by violent means to submit to its opinions. In this debate the President of the Council, evinced all the te nacity of his character and his desire to force the chamber to bend to his wishes.

PARIS, Aug. 13. (Midnight.)—We have received from the army the particulars of the Convention concluded between Gen. Bellard and the Prince of Orange.

Official document.—It is agreed that the Dutch army shall begin to morrow its retrogade movement. The Prince of Orange will send an officer to General Gerard to make known to him the route which his army will take, and to fix upon the stations each army (French and Dutch) will assume at night, as the French army will accompany the Dutch to the frontiers. The Prince at the request of Gen. Bellard has promised that no troops should enter the town of Louvain, provisions and forage will be furnished to the Dutch army, who will bivouac near Louvain without entering there.

PARIS, 15th Aug.—We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here, feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, and the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

ENGLAND.

From the Chronicle.

Reform.—In the division on the clause for dividing counties, there was a greater diversity of voting than has as yet taken place since the bill was in Committee. The numbers for the divison, and with Ministers, were 241–and the numbers against them were 122—giving a majority in favor of Ministers of 119.

Many members gave up their objections to the cause expressly to support Ministers and carry the Bill; and the following list will show that they had the support of only 15 who have hitherto invariably opposed ministers. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Croker and other opposition Members left the house and did not vote, although they spoke in favor of the clause.

It will be seen by the list that 47 Members, who have usually supported Ministers, of whom 12 were Irish, voted against them on this occasion. Other Irish members, usually friendly to the Bill, left the house without voting.

From all circumstances attending this division, the friends of the bill may consider it conclusive as to its final success in the House of Common.

The important clause to which we alluded yesterday, the Division of Counties, was carried by 241 to 132. Let us hope that this sacrifice to the the Aristocracy, creating a number of rotten districts instead of rotten boroughs, will still leave enough of good in the Bill to give the representation substantially to the people.—*Chronicle.*

The following paragraph appears in the Dublin Morning Register of Tuesday last.

"We have, by the last packet, what we deem a highly important and gratifying announcement. The Irish members are embodying themselves. There is a document in circulation amongst them, addressed to Lord Gray, in which it is declared, be not done to Ireland,—they will withdraw their support from the Government after the passing of the Reform Bill. The signatures already attached to this document are numerous, and there is no doubt, that if the object demanded be not obtained, the Whig Administration must be speedily dissolved. The crisis, indeed, is more than even momentous. We believe that there is not a man in the Government who is not now prepared for a general war. Indeed it is confidently asserted, that authentic intelligence has been received that Austria, Russia, and Prussia are allies of Holland. The Tories regard this as favorable to their return to power;—and the Whigs, if they be not utterly besotted, must feel more than ever the necessity of strengthening themselves in Ireland by acts of practical, enlarged,—and substantial justice."

By the private letters from Amsterdam, it appears that the general enthusiasm in favor of the war with Belgium is fully participated in by the monied interest. The Dutch Minister of Finance has announced that the voluntary subscriptions from all parts of the country, have amounted to 18,000,000 of florins, which sum, with the ordinary means at his disposal, will be sufficient, according to his estimate, to cover all the expenses of the state, including the interest on the annual debt, due on the 1st of January 1832. The forced loan which had been decreed contingently in the event of the voluntary subscriptions not proving sufficient, would, it was supposed, now take place.

It seems that the freedom of the port of Cadiz is not for the present to be disturbed. Letters from thence of the 26th ult. have been received, which state that a royal order had arrived from Madrid,—recalling that decree, before adverted to by which Cadiz was to be deprived, at four days notice, of its privilege as a free port.

It is now restored to the situation in which it was placed by the decree of February 1829, viz. that it is not to lose this privilege without 12 months notice.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The funds are heavy this morning in consequence of the news by express from Paris,—that great disappointment had been felt at the probable withdrawel of the French troops from Belgium. The three per cents have been sold at 54,—which was the last on Thursday afternoon. It is said assistance must be given by France to the Poles, or the peace of the country will not be maintained.—Consols for Account have fallen this morning from 81 7-8 to 81 3-8–the present price is 81 5-8.

From the Lon. Obs. Aug. 8.

Death has been busy of late among the great ones of the earth. Constantine and Diebitsch have gone to their account. It is not yet certain that the Emperor Nicholas has not followed them.

Baron Firmont, the Austrian Commander in Italy, the Archduke Rudolph the brother of the Emperor, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief in Gallicia, and the wife of Constantine, are now to be added to the list. The two latter died of the Cholera.

From Canton. By the ship Roman,—Capt. Lavender the New York Journal of Commerce of Sept. 20, has received Canton papers to the 2d April.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of 12th March, a second conflagration occurred in the Governor's palace, which destroyed the few apartments that escaped from the former fire on the first of January.

The Portuguese Governor of Macao has given notice that he does not consider the edict prohibiting the residence of foreigners on that Island, as intended to exclude those already renting houses with the sanction of his predecessor in office.

The rebellion in the North (Cashgar) still continues, and appears to be somewhat formidable. It broke out on the 24th Sept. Troops were collecting from various quarters. Several skirmishes had taken place with various success.—In one of them, before the city of Yarkand, which the 'bandits' were attacking, they are stated to have lost 200 men.—Their forces were stated 600 horse and 6000 or 7000 foot. Two adjoining cities were on their side. The Emperor had ordered 4700 camels to be prepared to transport the materials of war across the desert of Cobi, to the seat of the insurrection. It is said the imperial treasury is by no means well filled,—which renders these occasional military operations very undesirable. The latest official accounts from the rebellious districts, are dated:

Pekin, March, 3,—On that day the Emperor published despatches announcing that the sieges of Yingkeshaur and Cashgar were raised. The besiegers having fled on the approach of the Imperial troops from Ele, accompanied by convicts acting as a militia. Some of his Majesty's forces took a circuit by Koten and Yarkand, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy and attacking them on two sides, "head and tail." However, the invaders went off to the North west and escaped their pursuers. Some stragglers were overtaken, and either killed or taken prisoners. Notice is taken of the first party of troops which went against the invaders under the direction of the civil assistant resident, all of whom were put to death. And, on the other hand, a party of the enemy defending a position which was taken,—were all put to the sword, and the officer who commanded is greatly praised for directing the soldiery to do so. At Yarkand a few convicts aided the reguler troops, and as a reward, the survivors are to be liberated, and sent home to their native places, but placed under the care of the local magistracy.

PIRATES.—Chinese pirates, notwithstanding the severity of the government, continue their depredations on the coast. On the 21st of the 12th moon, 12 men accused of this crime were decapitated, and on the day following, eight more suffered the same punishment, thus destroying by a violent death twenty humun human beings, which circumstance was as usual not known to a great majority of the inhabitants of Canton, and excited no sensation among those who did know it.

MANILLA.—The imports at Manilla in 1830, amounted in value, to \$1,562-522, besides \$173,063 in specie. This was done by means of 37 spanish vessels and 73 foreign. Exports, \$1,497,621, and \$81,852 in specie, in 37 Spanish vessels, and 74 foreign. Of the foreign vessels, 29 were American, 22 English, 8 French, 4 Dutch, 3 Portuguese, 5 Chinese junks. &c. Revenue from the customs, \$228, 061.

A voyage in the Air.—Mr. Durant, the Æronaut, made his fourth Balloon ascent from Castle Garden, New York, on Wednesday last, without accident. He started at 5 23 P. M., and landed at Paramus 22 miles distant from New York, at half past seven.

The following is his own account of the voyage.

"Started at 5 23—Thermometer 78—Barometer at 30 65. At 5 31—Thermometer 69—Barometer at 27, 542, equal to an elevation of about 2976 feet—and continued the voyage at about the same elevation—occasionally descending to within hailing distance. At New Durham and Hackensack, I was near enough to the earth to hear distinctly the remarks of the people.

"At 6 minutes past 6 I was suspended over the same place where I landed last year, and could at this time have anchored within 150 yards of the same spot.

"At 10 minutes past 6, I was abreast of the town of Hackensack, and passed a few yards to westward, sufficiently near to converse with the inhabitants, and hear the Court-House Bell.

"When I left New York, I decided on landing at Paterson, and discovering that the wind was strongest near the earth, I endeavored to avoid a high elevation, lest night should approach before I reached my destination. But from the conversation I held with people passing Hackensack, and the evident change I discovered in the wind, I found it impossible to reach Paterson, and resolved to finish my voyage, but previously to make some experiments. Accordingly, I threw out some ballast, till 20 minutes past 6, when the thermometer fell to 59 deg. and barometer to 24 815—equal to an elevation of 5584 feet,—a little more than a mile. I now decided to land. & selected a place for the purpose. but found I was in error respecting the angle I should make in reaching it; on approaching the earth, I discovered that I could not touch within two hundred yards of the place selected. My anchor with about 250 feet of cord suspended from the car I cut away, to avoid being entangled in a wood which I was approaching—the balloon in a few minutes passed over the woods, and in a fine country for landing. I selected a field, suspended my light anchor, with two or three hundred feet of cord, which struck at 41 minutes past 6, on the farm of Mr. Zabriskie, who caught the anchor in a few seconds after it touched the earth.—He disengaged the anchor, and assisted by several gentlemnn, towed me about 400 yards to the centre of the town of Paramus, in front of Mr. Harman Lutkin's tavern, where a fine place and every facility was rendered me to secure the balloon, which is not injured in the least degree.

"I stept off my car for the first time at half past 7, at a distance of about 22 miles from Castle Garden. Mr. Lutkins had tea prepared in a few minutes, and I partook of the repast with a fine appetite, and left town at a quarter past 9, much gratified with the many marks of politeness which I received from the inhabitants, and particularly from Dr. Acrigg and Mr Gardener, and likewise Mr. Lutkins and Mr. Zabriskie, who not only rendered me every assistance at Paramus, but, with a fine span of horses, conveyed me to my residence in Jersey City, where I arrived at 2 o'clock this morning." *Jour. of Com.*

Receipts of toll on the New York Canals from April 15 to Sept. 1, are over \$711,000; increase from last year, \$187,665. For the whole year they are expected to be \$1,200,000.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

NOTICE TO DELINQENTS.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are $3,00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The inhabitants of Virginia have been much alarmed (as has been seen heretofore by our readers) at the horrible murders committed by the blacks. From various accounts it seems that there are still indications of alarm from the reports that there are plans laid by the blacks for the further prosecution of their murders (as some would call their deeds of death) of the whites. The breaking out of the insurrection seems to call forth much reflection from the people of the U. States. And well it may. We do not side in the part which the blacks have taken in commencing their operations; yet we will uphold them in their endeavors to obtain that liberty to which all are entitled by their birth. Many grant that they ought to be free, and wish that they might. If this is the case (and we do not doubt it) let such ones engage in the cause of the freedom of the blacks, with all their might, and rest not till the curse which is now upon our country, is entirely removed. We have seen it stated (and we believe it) that the slave holding States are not so thriving or prosperous in their business as the free States. If there were but this one fact in favor of freeing the slave holding States, we would advocate the measure.—But there are others. In many parts of our states, it is said the population of the blacks exceeds that of the whites, and it will probably continue to be more and more so. Admitting this to be the case, what are we hereafter to expect? What we no doubt shall have—a St. Domingo affair. If these states then, would secure themselves from such a farce, let them emancipate their slaves; and if they cannot get their pay for them, let them give their negroes their liberty. They had better do this than lose their heads. The more we look at the condition of the blacks, the more are we disgusted at the thought, that a people who profess to be a christian people, and who have themselves risen in rebellion, and fought to obtain their liberty, should now attempt to hold a defenceless race in slavery. Does it look like Christianity, humanity, or any thing less than tyrany of the highest degree, to make and execute such laws as imposes a heavy fine upon any person who may be found giving instruction in the rudiments of education, and punishing with death any person who shall be committed for a second offence? We say no! If we mistake not, the above law was passed in Louisiana about two years since. If the masters of the negroes were the only sufferers, we would not mourn were they to loose their blood. We may say more upon this subject hereafter.

FIRE.—On Thursday last, about 4 o'clock P. M. the Porch connected with the house of Capt. John Rust, of this village, was discovered to be on fire; but by the timely assistance of our citizens with their engine, the devouring element was arrested before it had made great progress. The fire caught by clothes which were near the chimney to dry. The loss is not great.

RIOT.—An extensive and serious riot took place in Providence R. I. on Friday the 23d ult. Several houses were demolished and some lives lost. The civil and military authorities were beaten by the rioters untill the former resorted to the use of powder and ball, after which the latter soon made a retreat. We shall give the particulars in our next.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a number of a new paper established in Augusta, in this State. It is devoted to the cause of the Farmer and Mechanic. It is of good size and well executed.

Patronage vs. *Patriotism.*—Mercenary men will always resort to the fountain of power, no matter how corrupt.—If a ruler offer rewards for partisan services, he will find men ready to perform them. Thus it is that Gen. Jackson has a strong and indefatigable party in every State, who adhere to him right or wrong, and struggle desperately to carry every election, while his opponents are comparatively inactive. Mr. Adams rewarded no partisans, and was defeated. If we permit *patronage* to continue its triumph over *principle*, how long will our Republic last? This is precisely the way in which all preceding republics have been undermined and overthrown.

Let us look a moment at the presses which are now ringing their shouts of triumph over the recent success of the Jackson party in Maine. Not one of them is really independent. Not one of them but gets a share of the public money as a reward for its Jacksonism. All of them have the county printing and advertising of the respective counties.—For instance, the new County Commissioners direct all petitions for roads, and other printing, to the office of the Maine Patriot, although that paper circulates little if any more than half as many papers as the Journal. Is this to give the designed information to the people of the county, or is it to reward party services? The Argus has the State printing and advertising. That paper with the Maine Patriot, and the Eastern Republican, print the laws and advertisements of the U. S. "by authority." The Jackson editors in Eastport, Belfast and Paris have been made postmasters by President Jackson. Good men were removed to make places for them. The editor of the Lincoln Intelligencer has an office in a custom-house—the Saco Democrat has the printing and other patronage of the State and U. S. officers in York Co. The Marshal, all the Sheriffs, all the custom house officers—nearly all the postmasters—give their printing and their advertising only to Jackson editors. In many counties even the Judges of Probate order all their advertisements in Jackson papers, whatever may be the wish of executors—the design being to break down and starve out every *independent printer*; to control the public press and continue a miserable administration in power by keeping the people in ignorance of its merits; while the office holders and jobbers are filling their pockets with the people's money. Such are the men who have just triumphed, and such the means by which they have done it. We shall arraign them pretty often before the bar of public opinion, so long as our subscribers pay us money enough to keep the old press moving.

Kennebec Journal.

From the Buffalo Patriot Sept. 6th.

HORRID MURDER.—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the foulest murders which can be found in the annals of crime. Dibdill Holt, a grocery keeper, on Main street, in this village, yesterday morning, in open day, most inhumanly murdered his wife. The facts, as near as we can learn, are these: Holt has for some time been in the habit of intemperance, and frequently abused his wife. On Thursday night last he dismissed his clerk, and closed his store, which was in the front part of the house in which his family resided. From his conduct, some of his nearest neighbors suspected he contemplated some evil deed, and accordingly advised his wife to leave the house for her own safety, which she refused to do and said she was not afraid of him. At about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the kitchen-maid who was engaged at washing, below, heard the child cry in the chamber, and on going to learn the cause, found Mrs. Holt lying on the floor with the child in her arms. She immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbors, in company with several gentlemen, who happened to be near, upon the side walk, repaired to the scene of horror, where they found her lying on the floor, with her child upon her arm, which was covered with the blood of its mother, who was yet alive, but speechless, and who survived but a few minutes. Holt had left the house. He was immediately pursued, and through the vigilance of the citizens, was found in a short time, by three of his pursuers, secreted near a log, in the bushes, about a mile from his house, and lodged in jail, where he will probably remain till he suffers the punishment due to his crime. On being arrested, he made no resistance, but refused to give any reason why he had committed the awful deed, other than that it was on account of family difficulty. When committed to jail, the sum of one hundred and eight dollars in bills, and some change, was found in his pockets, together with a razor and jack-knife. On delivering up the razor, we understand, he stated that he had intended to kill himself with it, but had not done it, because his mind had been otherwise occupied. Mrs. Holt was an amiable woman, and has left three small children the oldest about four years of age, to mourn their bereavement of an affectionate mother, who has been torn from them by the cruel hands of their unnatural and inhuman father. A great number of wounds were found upon her head, one of which was upon the back part of it, and apparently inflicted with a hammer, which appears to have been driven into her head up to the handle. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, that she came to her death by blows inflicted with a hammer, by her husband. When the examination of the witnesses was commenced, Holt, being present, admitted that his wife came to her death from blows inflicted by him, and observed that it would be unnecessary to go into any inquiry on the subject. He declined looking at her mangled corpse, and showed not the slightest evidence that he regretted the commission of the horrid crime, but discovered a mind callous to every humane feeling.

[From the Richmond, (Va.) Whig.]

The Meeting at the Capitol.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held yesterday evening at the Capitol, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Baltimore. It was numerous and respectable, especially considering the season of the year, when so many are absent, and the shortness of the notice. The meeting was addressed in an animated style by Robert G. Scott, Esq. who was repeatedly applauded.—For particulars, the Delegates selected, and the Central Committee, we refer to the official proceedings. It is proper to observe, that the meeting, although apprised that this Congressional District will be entitled to but one vote in the Convention, appointed five Delegates, in order that every part of the District may be represented. The five, however, will enjoy but one vote among them. Messrs. Stanard and Johnson, nominated as Delegates at large, will unquestionably, in their high reputation, find a ready confirmation and approval through out the State. Upwards of 200 citizens attended.

Richmond has been stimulated, from various parts of the State, to make a movement in this behalf, and even reproached for her sluggishness. She now calls upon those who have prompted her, to follow her example, made the more incumbent, by their own invitations that she should set it. Under these circumstances, we cannot doubt that the step will be promptly, vigorously, and extensively followed up. There is no necessity for meetings in every county. One in each Congressional District is sufficient, but it is desirable that every District should be represented.

Our Destinies—The Washington Globe in the course of one of its ridiculously windy eulogies upon its darling patron, calls him "the presiding genius that conducts the administration, and directs the destiny of the Republic." A fine destiny is before us, truly, with such a presiding genius! The most devoted slave of the foulest despot "on this terraqueous globe," as Mr. Crawford says, could say no more of his master. It is evident, from the recent tone of the Jackson prints that they are imbibing the common sentiment of the people, at least so far as to look upon this president as a tyrant in spirit and in grain. These mercenary minions begin to speak of his absolute power—his unrestrained control over our destinies, precisely as an Algerine one tailed bashaw would talk of the omnipotent dey! Our destinies then, are in the hands of Andrew Jackson, *solus*! we have no legislative, judicial nor popular checks upon his disposal and direction of the fate of the Republic. The man who was unhappily entrusted with a mere agency in executing the will of the people, as expressed through their constitution and laws, now assumes to "direct the destiny of the Republic" What a glorious specimen of *democracy!—Ev. Journal.*

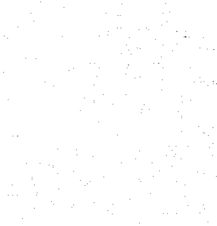
A story was lately going the rounds of the newspapers, said to be copied from the Chambersburg (Pa.) Republican, stating that Capt. Henry Gambles, of the British ship Lady Sherbroke,—shipwrecked near Cape Ray, by which 273 lives were lost, had been tried and condemned at Halifax for intentionally casting away his vessel. The story was however evidently a fabrication. The following article in relation to the loss of that ship, is from the Montreal Vindicator:

The Lady Sherbroke.—Eight of the unfortunate passengers of the lady Sherbroke, which lately shipwreck on the coast of Newfoundland, presented themselves yesterday to the Emigrant Society of this city, to be forwarded to Upper Canada. One of them, a man about 60 years of age, lost his wife and all his children, seven in number. Another had two saved, of a family, which, including relatives, consisted of sixteen persons. He had gone to the bottom with his family, but being an expert diver, rose to the surface and swam to the shore.—His son escaped similarly. His wife,—who perished, had one and twenty sovereigns sewed into parts of her dress.—These passengers asserted that the captain and mate were both in a state of beastly intoxication; the Captain particularly, who had to be carried into bed by three men, on the evening of the fatal calamity, and that the mate was on the deck about half after 10 o'clock,—quite unfit for the performance of his duty. It is a dreadful thing that the cause of so many lives should have been entrusted to such persons. It will be remembered that nearly 300 persons perished by this shipwreck [Transcript.

Singular Case.—Yesterday morning the wife of a respectable tradesman, was committed from the watch-house to Bridewell, on charges made against her by her husband. On Saturday night it appears that the female was in a state of intoxication, in consequence of which the complainant had her carried to the watch-house; yesterday morning he appeared before the magistrate to enter his complaint, and there stated that the prisoner was a habitual drunkard and a thief—that she was in no want of any of the necessities of life, had no temptation to steal, and yet was constantly bringing home various articles, which he knew she could not have got honestly. The complainant produced plain decanters which have no appearance of having ever been used. He said they were not his, and the prisoner refuses to account as how she got them. The magistrate consented to detain the wife that a further examination may be had. As the decanters were left at the Police Office by the husband, their owners can have them by applying there.—*N. Y. Enq.*

By the official cencus, the population of Russia amounts to 43,000,000, including 17,553,373 serfs and free laborers, and 243,548 clergy.

WANTED,



IMMEDIATELY, A first rate COW. Also a PIG. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 26, 1832. 15

A CARD.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Norway, for their prompt and efficient services in saving his house from the fire on Thursday last.

JOHN RUST.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th ult. by Jonathan Swift, Esq. Mr. ENOCH HOLT, Jr. of Albany, to Miss MARY J. PINGREE, of Norway.

In Hartford, Mr. Ephraim B. Gammon, to Miss Hannah Thompson—Mr. Hiram Hall of Buckfield, to Miss Mary A. Thompson of H.

In Portland, Mr. Simeon H. Purington to Miss Harriet Loring

Mr, John Fields to Miss Mary Roberts.

DIED,

In Canton, 18th inst. Mrs. Betsey, wife of Capt. Samuel Simmons, aged 80 years.

In Bethel, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. P. Bartlett aged 54—Mr. Willard, aged 24

In Portland, Mrs. Mary Scott, widow of the late Capt. Andrew Scott, aged 62.

In Parsonfield, Major Samuel Pease, a revolutionary soldier, aged 77.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Oct. 1, 1831.

WM. Cordwell—Chad F. Jones—Joseph Durgin—Hiram Richardson—William Lovejoy—James Shackley—Ansel Stevens—Cyrus Cushman—Alex. Piper—Darius Fobes—Jonathan Stevens—Joseph Woodman—Henry W Millett—Matthew Lassell—Charlotte Whitmarsh—Clarisa Frank—Lucy Bartlett—Abagail French—Eliza Furlong

WM. REED, P. M.

Notice

IS hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in RUMFORD BRIDGE, in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following Shares on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge, dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1831.

No Shares.	Tax.	No. Shares.	Tax.
8	$ 13,50	18	$ 13,50
do. 9	13,50	25	4,50
" 10	13,50	26	13,50
12	13,50	33	13,50
16	13,50	73	5,88

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the twenty-ninth day of October next, the said Shares will be sold at Public Vendue, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Moses F Kimball Esq. in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

OTIS C. BOLSTER, Treasurer.

Rumford, April 27, 1831. 15

N. England Magazine.

THE subscribers published, on the first day of July, the first number of a periodical work entitled the NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE, to be continued monthly, and published on the first of the month. Price FIVE DOLLARS.

The readers of the New-England Magazine will perceive that it is arranged on a plan somewhat different from that of any periodical work now published in the United States. It does not consequently, assume to be a rival to any existing publication. It is intended to occupy a station in the ranks of American periodicals, which seemed to be vacant, and to ask for no other portion of the popular favor than it may be thought to deserve, independent of all its cotemporaries.

The present number exhibits the model which it is proposed to follow in arranging the materials of the succeeding ones, rather than the composition and quality of the material itself. We believe, however, that this specimen will not suffer in any respect on a fair comparison with its predecessors, that have "blossomed, been exhaled and gone" to oblivion, or with its cotemporaries, that are sailing "on the full tide of successful experiment," cheered and sustained by the invigorating air of popularity, and already within hailing distance of the port of immortality.

We make no *promises* of improvement; but we are in *hopes*, that as the New-England Magazine shall increase in age, it may go on "from strength to strength," till it shall attain a vigorous manhood. Gentlemen of education and talent, some of whom have already enjoyed the voluntary approbation of the public in its fullest fruition, have engaged to become contributors On the fulfilment of these engagements we place the most perfect reliance, and such fulfilment will enable us to select for future numbers, from a much more copious supply of materials. Contributions of original papers are solicited—*not gratuitously*—for we intend to pay for those which we publish, and, of course, while we open our hand to receive on such terms, we shall feel no hesitation in rejecting whatever we may deem unsuitable to our purpose.

In the second department of the Magazine, entitled Monthly Record, there will be found, besides copious notices of recent publications, poiltical and statistical notices believed to be worthy of preservation, and useful for reference in a form more convenient than that of a common newspaper. A selection of interesting facts, which it is not convenient to arrange under descriptive heads, are thrown promiscuously together, under the general title of Miscellanies. These articles are derived, mainly, from the newspapers and other journals; sources, which, being open to all, are not often quoted, nor always known. If any credit be due to this portion of the Magazine, and it is believed that it will not be thought useless by readers in general, it amounts to no more than the praise which industry may always claim for having been a gatherer of scraps and fragments, and placing them where they may be found when called for. The literary notices are prepared expressly for this work, and are intended to afford a glance at our current national literature, without assuming the form of elaborate criticism, or aiming at the authoritive dignity of a quarterly review.

J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM.

BOSTON, July, 1831.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this office.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his books and demands with Levi Whitman Esq. for collection, where all those indebted to him will call and settle.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Sept. 19th 1831. *14

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under *Rheumatic Affection* are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

☞ DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing *Rheumatism* in *twenty-four hours*, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable *Liniment* is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &C.

(*This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.*)

☞ An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is *recommended by some of our physicians very highly*, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

☞ Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." *Price 50 cts. a bottle.*

☞ *The painful and debilitating complaint of*

☞ THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: *pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion*, and other marks of *debility*.

☞ A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your *Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles* for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package which consists of *two boxes*, one containg an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary.*—Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most *innocent* as well as *powerful* application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no *Mercury*, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents. 3

, None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

TO FARMERS.

WANTED

2500 Yds. Raw Wool FLANNEL.
1000 do. Cotton and Wool do.
1250 do. TOW CLOTH.

together with 5 or 600 Prs. Wool FOOTINGS, Long STOCKINGS, MITTENS, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

☞ Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

E. C. CARTER,

No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, whohas constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Aug. 12, 1831. 2m9

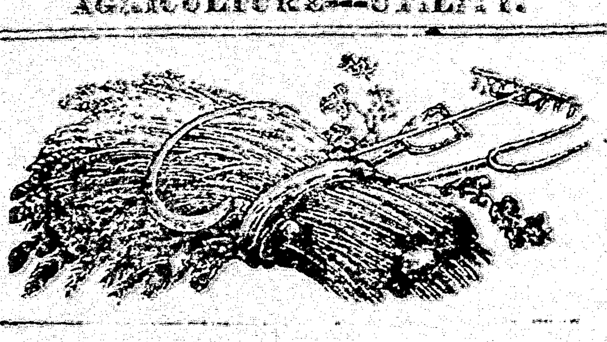
LOST,

ON the 14th inst. between the Store of Wm. Pingree and the residence of Charles Cleaves in Norway, a red and white Cotton Handkerchief containing 2 lbs. No. 10 Cotton Yarn and a Glass Tumbler; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the articles where the subscriber may obtain them.

EBENEZER RICH.

Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. 14

AGRICULTURE---UTILITY.



SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF LUCERNE.

On the 1st inst. we had the pleasure of viewing a very fine plot of lucerne, in vigorous growth, on land in Dorchester, owned by Mr. John Swett. The present crop, which is nearly fit to cut, is the *fourth* crop the same ground has produced this season. These crops Capt. S. assures us will average 1 1-2 tons each to the acre, making the whole produce of the present season equal to *six tons per acre*. The quality of this kind of grass is as extraordinary as its quantity per acre; cattle preferring it to any other food, and thriving upon it in a remarkable manner, especially, when cut and fed out green by way of *soiling*.

Mr. Swett attributes his success in raising this grass to the following causes. He was very careful to clear the land of weeds, and the seeds of unprofitable plants by a series of hoed crops; and sowed the seed thicker than has been usual with cultivators, who have been less successful in raising this valuable product. The soil is a light sandy and gravelly loam, which one would believe not capable of producing any thing that would render its tillage profitable.

It would be well for every cultivator in the vicinity of Mr. Swett of Dorchester to examine the piece of lucerne near the front of his Mansion-house, and be convinced by personal observation, that our soil and climate are not unfavorable to the production of this celebrated product of modern husbandry. *N. E. Far.*

Broom Corn.—The mania for cultivating Broom Corn in this and the neighboring towns, never raged so universally, as at the present season; the limited cultivation and great consumption, by exportation, of the article last year, very much enhanced the price, and this season but little else appears worthy the attention of our river agriculturists. A ride a few days since through Hadley and Hatfield meadows to Sunderland, confirmed the opinion we had heard expressed, that Corn Brooms must fall from the immense quantities growing along the Valley; wherever we rode, nothing but vast fields of this beautiful crop presented themselves, extending, in some places for miles on every side, with its lofty stalk and rich tassel, affording ample testimony to the vegetable richness and strength of the soil on the banks of the Connecticut; we saw some little pieces on the uplands which were diminutive in size and grew with a sickly aspect, while the meadow crops rose to twelve and fourteen feet in height and stood close as the thickest forest.

Northampton Courier.

TOAST AND WATER.

An infusion of toasted bread in water is one of the most salutary drinks that can be taken by the sick and valetudinary. Dr. Hancock gave his experience in its favor as follows: He cut a large thin slice of bread, toasted it carefully and thoroughly without burning; put it, hot from the fire, in a pint of cold water; allowed it to stand a while, and then set it on the fire till it was as hot as tea is usually drunk. He found that five or six cups of this water, with or without sugar, were more refreshing, and sooner took off any fatigue or uneasiness, than any strong wine, strong ale, small beer, warmed coffee or tea (for he had tried them all,) or any other liquor that he knew of.

The Boston Patriot says—Dr. King of North Carolina, a philosopher of considerable repute, who has lectured in this city for some time past, maintains a new theory respecting lightning rods, that they should not be smooth, but rough and jagged, that each small point may detach its portion of electric fluid. It is said that the rod upon the State House is altered in this manner.

[We would here recommend Robinson's improved insulating Glass blocks, for securing the rods to buildings, which we consider the greatest improvement in fixing up lightning rods that has taken place. They can be had at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.]

New England Farmer.

Bee Moth.—A friend informs us, he has discovered by experiment, that dry comb laid about hives, forms a trap for the moth, by attracting the miller, which deposites its eggs in the comb, where they are easily destroyed. A piece of comb which he placed for the purpose, was completely filled with the moths.

Western Tiller.

Protection of Lambs and Geese.—It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

Indigo weed, stuck plentifully about the harness of a horse, will keep flies at a distance.—Insects have a strong aversion to this plant.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen millions. What a prodigy is the growth of this republic! When the Revolution commenced, 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, Justice and freedom, all over the world. It is pleasant to observe, that the states in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,358,000, 600,000 less than the United States last year; and New York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.

London Times.

Mohawk Rail Road.—On Monday afternoon the American locomotive De Witt Clinton, in returning from Schenectady, with a train of cars overtook the coaches drawn by the horses, which had started some time previously, returned several miles, overtook them again, and finally ran 7 miles and a half in 13 minutes.

Yesterday morning the engine came down with a train of 4 cars and 68 passengers in 35 minutes, this being the quickest trip yet made. The speed and power of this engine are now fully tested, and the only thing remaining is to ascertain the most convenient fuel.

The English engine was taken up to the work shop at Schenectady yesterday.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Indiana Legislature.—The National Gazette states, on the authority of a letter from Indiana, that there are 22 members of the Senate of that state in favor of Mr. Clay, and 8 in favor of Gen. Jackson. Of the members of the House of Representatives, 11 are in favor of Clay and 34 for Gen. Jackson.

Murder.—We have heard that on Friday last a Negro Man was killed in Rumney, in this county, by an Irishman, by inflicting two blows on the head with an axe or hatchet. The fact of the negro's being killed we have no doubt of, but the circumstances attending it we have not yet learned.

[Haverhill N. H. Post.

There is at Singapore a fish, called by the natives *ikan layer*, of about ten or twelve feet long, which hoists a mainsail, and often sails in the manner of a native boat, and with considerable swiftness. The sails are beautifully cut, and form s model for a fast sailing boat; they are composed of the dorsal fins of the animal, and when a shoal of these are under sail together, they are frequently mistaken for a fleet of native boats.

Indian massacre.—The Detroit Journal is informed by a gentleman from Green Bay, that a serious affray recently occurred at Praire des Chiens, between a party of Menomines, and the Sacs and Foxes. The first were encamped near the fort, having had a drunken frolic, and their females having hidden their knives fearing a quarrel among them, they were defenceless, when they were discovered by a war party of Sacs and Foxes, and 21 killed on the spot.

Floods at the South. The newspapers from Mobile, Alabama, Aug. 28, Savannah and Augusta, Geo. Aug 27, Camden and Columbia, S. C. Aug. 27 and 28, contain numerous notices of the great rains and destructive inundations all thro' that quarter of the Union. The wharves at Mobile and Augusta were flooded and the cellars filled, and much damage was done to warehouses while the crops generally were very seriously injured.

The wife of Oliver M'Castins of Fairfield Pa. recently gave birth to two daughters and a son who are doing well. She had two girls and a boy at a previous birth, promising children; but one only survives.

We learn that visits of courtesy have been exchanged between the lady of the late Secretary of War, and those of the present Secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments.

Journal of Com.

Mr. Stephen Heath of Chester, N. H. was killed on the 20th ult. by Oliver Welch, near Derry village, with a white oak stake.

The Governor of New Jersey offers a reward of $250 for the apprehension of Wm. Clark, charged with the murder of Sanders Powell.

Solon bridge broke down yesterday, (Monday) with 30 or 40 head of cattle on it—no bones broke, no blood shed.

Somerset Jour.

PROPOSALS for publishing in the city of Washington two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER,

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmers Register—the other, the Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

☞The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twentyfive cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor.—The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates,—it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form,—an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form.—As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	58
Minion,	70
Nonpariel,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will *warrant* much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	$250	Imperial. No. 1,	$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d, 1831. 9

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,- 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE,

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from accrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind,* discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

***For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands *simple, pure* and *majestic,* having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic *course of study,* combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
2. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*
4. *Midwifery.*
5. *Theoretical and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry.*
7. *Medical Jurisprudence, &c.*

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course is studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of $250, payable in advance; or $150, in advance and $150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful opperation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May. 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.